CAMILLE BAUER

SINEAX DME 440 with RS 485 interface Programmable Multi-Transducer

for the measurement of electrical variables in heavy-current power system

Application

SINEAX DME 440 (Fig. 1) is a programmable transducer with a **RS 485 bus interface (MODBUS®).** It supervises several variables of an electrical power system **simultaneously** and generates 4 proportional analogue output signals.

The **RS 485** interface enables the user to determine the number of variables to be supervised (up to the maximum available). The levels of all internal energy meters that have been configured (max. 4) can also viewed. Provision is made for programming the SINEAX DME 440 via the bus. A standard EIA 485 interface can be used, but there is no dummy load resistor for the bus.

The transducers are also equipped with an **RS 232** serial interface to which a PC with the corresponding software can be connected for programming or accessing and executing useful ancillary functions. This interface is needed for bus operation to configure the device address, the Baud rate and possibly increasing the telegram waiting time (if the master is too slow) defined in the MODBUS® protocol.

The usual methods of connection, the types of measured variables, their ratings, the transfer characteristic for each output and the type of internal energy meter are the main parameters that can be programmed.

The ancillary functions include a power system check, provision for displaying the measured variably on a PC monitor, the simulation of the outputs for test purposes and a facility for printing nameplates.

The transducer fulfils all the essential requirements and regulations concerning electromagnetic compatibility **(EMC)** and **safety** (IEC 1010 resp. EN 61 010). It was developed and is manufactured and tested in strict accordance with the **quality assurance standard** ISO 9001.

Features / Benefits

- **Simultaneous measurement of several variables of a heavy-current power system / Full supervision of an asymmetrically loaded four-wire power system, rated current 1 to 6 A, rated voltage 57 to 400 V (phase-to-neutral) or 100 to 693 V (phase-to-phase)**
- **For all heavy-current power system variables**
- **4 analogue outputs**
- **Input voltage up to 693 V (phase-to-phase)**
- **Universal analogue outputs (programmable)**
- **High accuracy: U/I 0.2% and P 0.25% (under reference conditions)**
- **4 integrated energy meters, storage every each 203 s, storage for: 20 years**

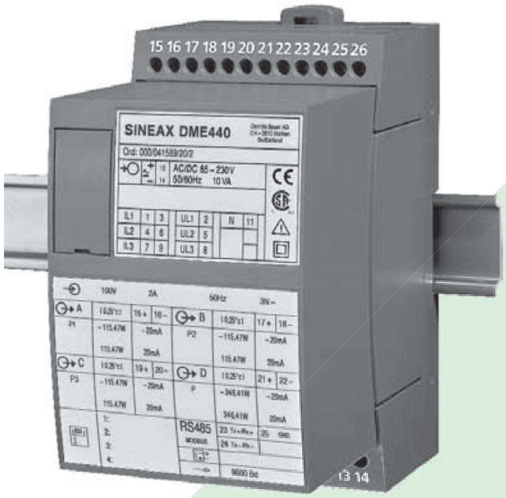
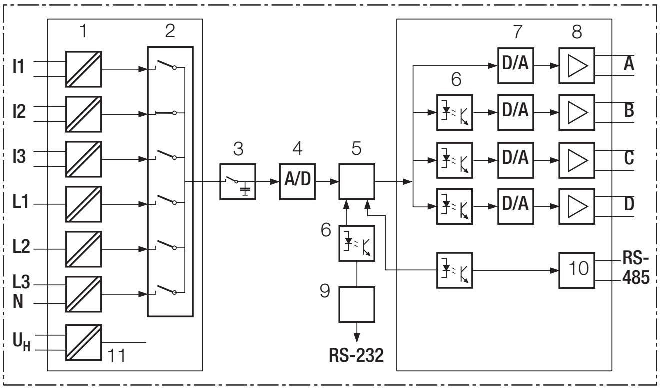


*Fig. 1. SINEAX DME 440 in housing **T24,** clipped onto a top-hat rail.*

- **Windows software with password protection for programming, data analysis, power system status simulation, acquisition of meter data and making settings**
- **DC-, AC-power pack with wide power supply tolerance / universal**
- **Provision for either snapping the transducer onto top-hat rails or securing it with screws to a wall or panel**

Measured variables	Output	Types
Current, voltage (rms), active/reactive/apparent power cosφ, sinφ, power factor RMS value of the current with wire setting range (bimetal measuring function) Slave pointer function for the measurement of the RMS value IB Frequency Average value of the currents with sign of the active power (power system only)	**4 analog outputs and bus RS 485 (MODBUS)**	**DME 440**
	2 analog outputs and 4 digital outputs **or** 4 analog outputs and 2 digital outputs, see data sheet DME 424/442-1 Le	DME 424 DME 442
	Data bus LON, see data sheet DME 400-1 Le	DME 400
	Without analog outputs, with bus RS 485 (MODBUS) see data sheet DME 401-1 Le	DME 401
	PROFIBUS DP see data sheet DME 406-1 Le	DME 406

SINEAX DME 440 with RS 485 interface
Programmable Multi-Transducer



1 = Input transformer
2 = Multiplexer
3 = Latching stage
4 = A/D converter
5 = Microprocessor
6 = Electrical insulation
7 = D/A converter
8 = Output amplifier / Latching stage
9 = Programming interface RS-232
10 = Bus RS 485 (MODBUS)
11 = Power supply

Fig. 2. Block diagram.

Symbols

Symbols	Meaning
X	Measured variable
X0	Lower limit of the measured variable
X1	Break point of the measured variable
X2	Upper limit of the measured variable
Y	Output variable
Y0	Lower limit of the output variable
Y1	Break point of the output variable
Y2	Upper limit of the output variable
U	Input voltage
Ur	Rated value of the input voltage
U 12	Phase-to-phase voltage L1 – L2
U 23	Phase-to-phase voltage L2 – L3
U 31	Phase-to-phase voltage L3 – L1
U1N	Phase-to-neutral voltage L1 – N
U2N	Phase-to-neutral voltage L2 – N
U3N	Phase-to-neutral voltage L3 – N
UM	Average value of the voltages (U1N + U2N + U3N) / 3
I	Input current
I1	AC current L1
I2	AC current L2
I3	AC current L3
Ir	Rated value of the input current
IM	Average value of the currents (I1 + I2 + I3) / 3
IMS	Average value of the currents and sign of the active power (P)
IB	RMS value of the current with wire setting range (bimetal measuring function)
IBT	Response time for IB
BS	Slave pointer function for the measurement of the RMS value IB
BST	Response time for BS
φ	Phase-shift between current and voltage
F	Frequency of the input variable
Fn	Rated frequency
P	Active power of the system P = P1 + P2 + P3
P1	Active power phase 1 (phase-to-neutral L1 – N)
P2	Active power phase 2 (phase-to-neutral L2 – N)
P3	Active power phase 3 (phase-to-neutral L3 – N)
Q	Reactive power of the system Q = Q1 + Q2 + Q3
Q1	Reactive power phase 1 (phase-to-neutral L1 – N)
Q2	Reactive power phase 2 (phase-to-neutral L2 – N)
Q3	Reactive power phase 3 (phase-to-neutral L3 – N)
S	Apparent power of the system $S = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2 + I_3^2} \cdot \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + U_3^2}$
S1	Apparent power phase 1 (phase-to-neutral L1 – N)
S2	Apparent power phase 2 (phase-to-neutral L2 – N)
S3	Apparent power phase 3 (phase-to-neutral L3 – N)
Sr	Rated value of the apparent power of the system
PF	Active power factor $\cos\varphi = P/S$
PF1	Active power factor phase 1 P1/S1
PF2	Active power factor phase 2 P2/S2
PF3	Active power factor phase 3 P3/S3
QF	Reactive power factor $\sin\varphi = Q/S$
QF1	Reactive power factor phase 1 Q1/S1
QF2	Reactive power factor phase 2 Q2/S2
QF3	Reactive power factor phase 3 Q3/S3
LF	Power factor of the system LF = sgnQ · (1 – |PF|)
LF1	Power factor phase 1 sgnQ1 · (1 – |PF1|)
LF2	Power factor phase 2 sgnQ2 · (1 – |PF2|)
LF3	Power factor phase 3 sgnQ3 · (1 – |PF3|)

Symbols	Meaning
c	Factor for the intrinsic error
R	Output load
Rn	Rated burden
H	Power supply
Hn	Rated value of the power supply
CT	c.t. ratio
VT	v.t. ratio

Applicable standards and regulations

EN 60 688	Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC electrical variables into analog and digital signals
IEC 1010 or EN 61 010	Safety regulations for electrical measuring, control and laboratory equipment
EN 60529	Protection types by case (code IP)
IEC 255-4 Part E5	High-frequency disturbance test (static relays only)
IEC 1000-4-2, 3, 4, 6	Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment
VDI/VDE 3540, page 2	Reliability of measuring and control equipment (classification of climates)
DIN 40 110	AC quantities
DIN 43 807	Terminal markings
IEC 68 /2-6	Basic environmental testing procedures, vibration, sinusoidal
EN 55011	Electromagnetic compatibility of data processing and telecommunication equipment Limits and measuring principles for radio interference and information equipment
IEC 1036	Alternating current static watt-hour meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)
DIN 43864	Current interface for the transmission of impulses between impulse encoder counter and tarif meter
UL 94	Tests for flammability of plastic materials for parts in devices and appliances

Technical data

Inputs

Input variables:	see Table 2 and 3
Measuring ranges:	see Table 2 and 3
Waveform:	Sinusoidal
Rated frequency:	50…60 Hz; 16 2/3 Hz
Consumption:	Voltage circuit: ≤ U^2 / 400 kΩ Condition: external power supply Current circuit: 0.3 VA · I/5 A

Continuous thermal ratings of inputs

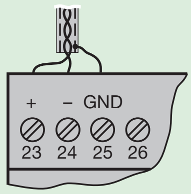
Current circuit	10 A	400 V single-phase AC system 693 V three-phase system
Voltage circuit	480 V	single-phase AC system
	831 V	three-phase system

Short-time thermal rating of inputs

Input variable	Number of inputs	Duration of overload	Interval between two overloads
Current circuit 400 V single-phase AC system 693 V three-phase system			
100 A	5	3 s	5 min.
250 A	1	1 s	1 hour
Voltage circuit 1 A, 2 A, 5 A			
Single-phase AC system 600 V H_{intern}: 1.5 Ur	10	10 s	10 s
Three-phase system 1040 V H_{intern}: 1.5 Ur	10	10 s	10 s

MODBUS® (Bus interface RS-485)

Terminals:	Screw terminals, terminals 23, 24 and 25
Connecting cable:	Screened twisted pair
Max. distance:	Approx. 1200 m (approx. 4000 ft.)
Baudrate:	1200 … 9600 Bd (programmable)
Number of bus stations:	32 (including master)



MODBUS® is a registered trademark of the Schneider Automation Inc.

SINEAX DME 440 with RS 485 interface
Programmable Multi-Transducer

Analog outputs

For the outputs A, B, C and D:

Output variable Y	Impressed DC current	Impressed DC voltage
Full scale Y2	see "Ordering information"	see "Ordering information"
Limits of output signal for input overload and/or R = 0	1.25 · Y2	40 mA
R → ∞	30 V	1.25 Y2
Rated useful range of output load	$0 \leq \frac{7.5\ V}{Y2} \leq \frac{15\ V}{Y2}$	$\frac{Y2}{2\ mA} \leq \frac{Y2}{1\ mA} \leq \infty$
AC component of output signal (peak-to-peak)	≤ 0.005 Y2	≤ 0.005 Y2

The outputs A, B, C and D may be either short or open-circuited. They are electrically insulated from each other and from all other circuits (floating).

All the full-scale output values can be reduced subsequently using the programming software, but a supplementary error results.

The hardware full-scale settings for the analog outputs may also be changed subsequently. Conversion of a current to a voltage output or vice versa is also possible. This necessitates changing resistors on the output board. The full-scale values of the current and voltage outputs are set by varying the effective value of two parallel resistors (better resolution). The values of the resistors are selected to achieve the minimum absolute error. Calibration with the programming software is always necessary following conversion of the outputs. Refer to the Operating Instructions. **Caution: The warranty is void if the device is tampered with!**

Reference conditions

Ambient temperature: 15 … 30 °C

Pre-conditioning: 30 min. acc. to EN 60 688 Section 4.3, Table 2

Input variable: Rated useful range

Power supply: H = Hn ± 1%

Active/reactive factor: cosφ = 1 resp. sinφ = 1

Frequency: 50 … 60 Hz, 16 2/3 Hz

Waveform: Sinusoidal, form factor 1.1107

Output load: DC current output:

$$R_n = \frac{7.5\ V}{Y2} \pm 1\%$$

DC voltage output:

$$R_n = \frac{Y2}{1\ mA} \pm 1\%$$

Miscellaneous: EN 60 688

System response

Accuracy class: (the reference value is the full-scale value Y2)

Measured variable	Condition	Accuracy class*
System: Active, reactive and apparent power	0.5 ≤ X2/Sr ≤ 1.5 0.3 ≤ X2/Sr < 0.5	0.25 c 0.5 c
Phase: Active, reactive and apparent power	0.167 ≤ X2/Sr ≤ 0.5 0.1 ≤ X2/Sr < 0.167	0.25 c 0.5 c
Power factor, active power factor and reactive power factor	0.5Sr ≤ S ≤ 1.5 Sr, (X2 - X0) = 2	0.25 c
	0.5Sr ≤ S ≤ 1.5 Sr, 1 ≤ (X2 - X0) < 2	0.5 c
	0.5Sr ≤ S ≤ 1.5 Sr, 0.5 ≤ (X2 - X0) < 1	1.0 c
	0.1Sr ≤ S < 0.5Sr, (X2 - X0) = 2	0.5 c
	0.1Sr ≤ S < 0.5Sr, 1 ≤ (X2 - X0) < 2	1.0 c
	0.1Sr ≤ S < 0.5Sr, 0.5 ≤ (X2 - X0) < 1	2.0 c
AC voltage	0.1 Ur ≤ U ≤ 1.2 Ur	0.2 c
AC current/ current averages	0.1 Ir ≤ I ≤ 1.5 Ir	0.2 c
System frequency	0.1 Ur ≤ U ≤ 1.2 Ur resp. 0.1 Ir ≤ I ≤ 1.5 Ir	0.15 + 0.03 c (f_N = 50...60 Hz) 0.15 + 0.1 c (f_N = 16 2/3 Hz)
Energy meter	acc. to IEC 1036 0.1 Ir ≤ I ≤ 1.5 Ir	1.0

* Basic accuracy 0.5 c for applications with phase-shift

Duration of the measurement cycle: Approx. 0.5 to s 1.2 s at 50 Hz, depending on measured variable and programming

Response time: 1 … 2 times the measurement cycle

Factor c (the highest value applies:

Linear characteristic:

$$c = \frac{1 - \frac{Y0}{Y2}}{1 - \frac{X0}{X2}} \text{ or } c = 1$$

Bent characteristic: X0 ≤ X ≤ X1

$$c = \frac{Y1 - Y0}{X1 - X0} \cdot \frac{X2}{Y2} \text{ or } c = 1$$

X1 < X ≤ X2

$$c = \frac{1 - \frac{Y1}{Y2}}{1 - \frac{X1}{X2}} \text{ or } c = 1$$

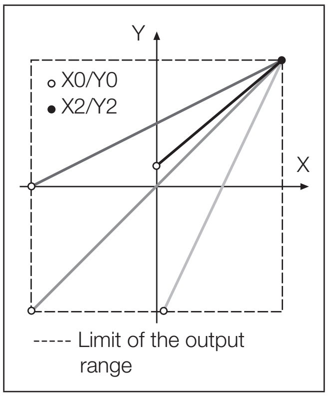


Fig. 3. Examples of settings with linear characteristic.

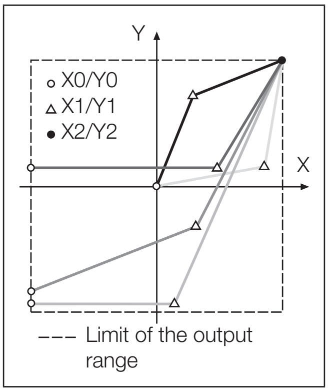


Fig. 4. Examples of settings with bent characteristic.

Influencing quantities and permissible variations

Acc. to EN 60 688

Electrical safety

Protection class:	II	
Enclosure protection:	IP 40, housing IP 20, terminals	
Installation category:	III	
Insulation test (versus earth):	Input voltage:	AC 400 V
	Input current:	AC 400 V
	Output:	DC 40 V
	Power supply:	AC 400 V DC 230 V
Surge test:	5 kV; 1.2/50 µs; 0.5 Ws	
Test voltages:	50 Hz, 1 min. according to EN 61 010-1	
	5550 V, inputs versus all other circuits as well as outer surface	
	3250 V, input circuits versus each other	
	3700 V, power supply versus outputs and SCI as well as outer surface	
	490 V, outputs and SCI versus each other and versus outer surface	

Power supply →○

DC-, AC-power pack (DC and 50 … 60 Hz)

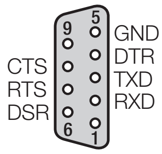
Table 1: Rated voltages and tolerances

Rated voltage U_N	Tolerance
24 … 60 V DC/AC	DC – 15 … + 33% AC ± 10%
85 … 230 V DC/AC	

Consumption: ≤ 9 W resp. ≤ 10 VA

Programming connector on transducer

Interface:	RS 232 C
DSUB socket:	9-pin



The interface is electrically insulated from all other circuits.

Installation data

Housing:	Housing **T24** See Section "Dimensioned drawings"
Housing material:	Lexan 940 (polycarbonate), flammability class V-0 acc. to UL 94, self-extinguishing, non-dripping, free of halogen
Mounting:	For snapping onto top-hat rail (35 ×15 mm or 35 ×7.5 mm) acc. to EN 50 022 or directly onto a wall or panel using the pull-out screw hole brackets
Orientation:	Any
Weight:	Approx. 0.7 kg

Terminals

Type:	Screw terminals with wire guards
Max. wire gauge:	≤ 4.0 mm^2 single wire or 2 ×2.5 mm^2 fine wire

Vibration withstand

(tested according to DIN EN 60 068-2-6)

Acceleration:	± 2 g
Frequency range:	10 … 150 … 10 Hz, rate of frequency sweep: 1 octave/minute
Number of cycles:	10 in each of the three axes
Result:	No faults occurred, no loss of accuracy and no problems with the snap fastener

Ambient conditions

Variations due to ambient temperature:	± 0.2% / 10 K
Nominal range of use for temperature:	0…15…30…45 °C (usage group II)
Operating temperature:	– 10 to + 55 °C
Storage temperature:	– 40 to + 85 °C
Annual mean relative humidity:	≤ 75%
Altitude:	2000 m max.

Indoor use statement

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Programmable Multi-Transducer

Table 2: Ordering Information

DESCRIPTION				MARKING
1.	**Mechanical design**			
	Housing T24 for rail and wall mounting			440 - 1
2.	**Rated frequency**			
	50 Hz (60 Hz possible without additional error; 16 2/3 Hz, additional error 1.25 · c)			1
	60 Hz (50 Hz possible without additional error; 16 2/3 Hz, additional error 1.25 · c)			2
	16 2/3 Hz (not re-programming by user, 50/60 Hz possible, but with additional error 1.25 · c)			3
3.	**Power supply**			
		Nominal range		
	DC/AC	24 … 60 V		7
	DC/AC	85 … 230 V		8
4.	**Power supply connection**			
	External (standard)			1
	Internal from voltage input (not allowed for CSA)			2
	Line 2: Not available for rated frequency 16 2/3 Hz and applications A15 / A16 / A24 (see Table 3)			
	Caution: The power supply voltage must agree with the input voltage (Table 3)!			
5.	**Full-scale output signal, output A**			
	Output A, Y2 = 20 mA (standard)			1
	Output A, Y2	[mA]		9
	Output A, Y2	[V]		Z
	Line 9: Full-scale current Y2 [mA] 1 to 20			
	Line Z: Full-scale voltage Y2 [V] 1 to 10			
6.	**Full-scale output signal, output B**			
	Output B, Y2 = 20 mA (standard)			1
	Output B, Y2	[mA]		9
	Output B, Y2	[V]		Z
7.	**Full-scale output signal, output C**			
	Output C, Y2 = 20 mA (standard)			1
	Output C, Y2	[mA]		9
	Output C, Y2	[V]		Z
8.	**Full-scale output signal, output D**			
	Output D, Y2 = 20 mA (standard)			1
	Output D, Y2	[mA]		9
	Output D, Y2	[V]		Z
9.	**Test certificate**			
	None supplied			0
	Supplied			1
10.	**Programming**			
	Basic			0
	According to specification			9
	Line 0: Not available if the power supply is taken from the voltage input			
	Line 9: **All the programming data must be entered on Form W 2389e (see appendix) and the form must be included with the order!**			

Table 3: Programming

DESCRIPTION		Application	
	A11 … A16	A34	A24 / A44
1. Application (system)			
Single-phase AC	A11	—	—
3-wire, 3-phase symmetric load, phase-shift U: L1-L2, I: L1 *	A12	—	—
3-wire, 3-phase symmetric load	A13	—	—
4-wire, 3-phase symmetric load	A14	—	—
3-wire, 3-phase symmetric load, phase-shift U: L3-L1, I: L1 *	A15	—	—
3-wire, 3-phase symmetric load, phase-shift U: L2-L3, I: L1 *	A16	—	—
3-wire, 3-phase asymmetric load	—	A34	—
4-wire, 3-phase asymmetric load	—	—	A44
4-wire, 3-phase asymmetric load, open-Y	—	—	A24
2. Input voltage			
Rated value Ur = 57.7 V	U01	—	—
Rated value Ur = 63.5 V	U02	—	—
Rated value Ur = 100 V	U03	—	—
Rated value Ur = 110 V	U04	—	—
Rated value Ur = 120 V	U05	—	—
Rated value Ur = 230 V	U06	—	—
Rated value Ur [V]	U91	—	—
Rated value Ur = 100 V		U21	U21
Rated value Ur = 110 V		U22	U22
Rated value Ur = 115 V		U23	U23
Rated value Ur = 120 V		U24	U24
Rated value Ur = 400 V		U25	U25
Rated value Ur = 500 V		U26	U26
Rated value Ur [V]	U93	U93	U93
Lines U01 to U06: Only for single phase AC current or 4-wire, 3-phase symmetric load Line U91: Ur [V] 57 to 400 Line U93: Ur [V] > 100 to 693			
3. Input current			
Rated value Ir = 1 A	V1	V1	V1
Rated value Ir = 2 A	V2	V2	V2
Rated value Ir = 5 A	V3	V3	V3
Rated value Ir > 1 to 6 [A]	V9	V9	V9
4. Primary rating (primary transformer)			
Without specification of primary rating	W0	W0	W0
CT = ……… A / ……… A VT = ……… kV / ……… V	W9	W9	W9
Line W9: Specify transformer ratio prim./sec., e.g. 1000/5 A; 33 kV/110 V			

** Basic accuracy 0.5 c*

Table 3 continued on next page!

Continuation “Table 3: Programming”

DESCRIPTION					Application		
					A11 … A16	A34	A24 / A44
5.	**Measured variable, output A**						
	Not used				AA000	AA000	AA000
			Initial value X0	Final value X2			
	U	System	X0 = 0	X2 = Ur	AA001	—	—
	U12	L1-L2	X0 = 0	X2 = Ur	—	AA001	AA001
	U	System	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	0.8 · Ur ≤ X2 ≤ 1.2 · Ur	AA901	—	—
	U1N	L1-N	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	$0.8 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3} \le X2 \le 1.2 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3}$ *	—	—	AA902
	U2N	L2-N	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	$0.8 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3} \le X2 \le 1.2 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3}$ *	—	—	AA903
	U3N	L3-N	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	$0.8 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3} \le X2 \le 1.2 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3}$ *	—	—	AA904
	U12	L1-L2	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	0.8 · Ur ≤ X2 ≤ 1.2 · Ur*	—	AA905	AA905
	U23	L2-L3	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	0.8 · Ur ≤ X2 ≤ 1.2 · Ur*	—	AA906	AA906
	U31	L3-L1	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.9 · X2	0.8 · Ur ≤ X2 ≤ 1.2 · Ur*	—	AA907	AA907
	I	System	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	AA908	—	—
	I1	L1	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA909	AA909
	I2	L2	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA910	AA910
	I3	L3	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA911	AA911
	P	System	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.3 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 1.5	AA912	AA912	AA912
	P1	L1	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA913
	P2	L2	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA914
	P3	L3	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA915
	Q	System	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.3 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 1.5	AA916	AA916	AA916
	Q1	L1	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA917
	Q2	L2	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA918
	Q3	L3	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA919
	PF	System	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	AA920	AA920	AA920
	PF1	L1	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA921
	PF2	L2	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA922
	PF3	L3	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA923
	QF	System	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	AA924	AA924	AA924
	QF1	L1	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA925
	QF2	L2	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA926
	QF3	L3	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA927
	F		15.3 ≤ X0 ≤ X2 – 1 Hz	X0 + 1 Hz ≤ X2 ≤ 65 Hz	AA928	AA928	AA928
	S	System	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.3 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 1.5	AA929	AA929	AA929
	S1	L1	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA930
	S2	L2	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA931
	S3	L3	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.1 ≤ X2 / Sr ≤ 0.5	—	—	AA932
	IM	System	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA933	AA933
	IMS	System	–X2 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA934	AA934
	LF	System	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	AA935	AA935	AA935
	LF1	L1	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA936
	LF2	L2	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA937
	LF3	L3	– 1 ≤ X0 ≤ (X2 – 0.5)	0 ≤ X2 ≤ 1	—	—	AA938
	IB	System	X0 = 0 1 ≤ IBT ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	AA939	—	—
	IB1	L1	X0 = 0 1 ≤ IBT ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA940	AA940
	IB2	L2	X0 = 0 1 ≤ IBT ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA941	AA941
	IB3	L3	X0 = 0 1 ≤ IBT ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA942	AA942
	BS	System	X0 = 0 1 ≤ BST ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	AA943	—	—
	BS1	L1	X0 = 0 1 ≤ BST ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA944	AA944
	BS2	L2	X0 = 0 1 ≤ BST ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA945	AA945
	BS3	L3	X0 = 0 1 ≤ BST ≤ 30 min	0.5 · Ir ≤ X2 ≤ 1.5 · Ir	—	AA946	AA946
	UM	System	0 ≤ X0 ≤ 0.8 · X2	$0.8 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3} \le X2 \le 1.2 \cdot Ur/\sqrt{3}$ *	—	—	AA947

** Where the power supply is taken from the measured voltage, the transmitter only operates in the range U = 0.8 Ur … 1.2 Ur and the specified accuracy is only guaranteed in the range U = 0.9 Ur … 1.1 Ur.*

Table 3 continued on next page!

Continuation “Table 3: Programming”

DESCRIPTION	Application		
	A11 … A16	A34	A24 / A44
6. Output signal, output A			
Initial value X0 / Final value X2			
DC current Y0 = 0 / Y2 = 20 mA	AB01	AB01	AB01
–Y2 ≤ Y0 ≤ 0.2 · Y2 / 1 mA ≤ Y2 ≤ 20 mA	AB91	AB91	AB91
DC voltage			
–Y2 ≤ Y0 ≤ 0.2 · Y2 / 1 V ≤ Y2 ≤ 10 V	AB92	AB92	AB92
7. Characteristic, output A			
Linear	AC01	AC01	AC01
Bent (X0 + 0.015 · X2) ≤ X1 ≤ 0.985 · X2 / Y0 ≤ Y1 ≤ Y2	AC91	AC91	AC91
8. Limits, output A			
Standard Ymin = Y0 – 0.25 Y2 / Ymax = 1.25 Y2	AD01	AD01	AD01
(Y0 – 0.25 Y2) ≤ Ymin ≤ Y0 / Y2 ≤ Ymax ≤ 1.25 Y2	AD91	AD91	AD91
9. Measured variable, output B Same as output A, but markings start with a capital B	BA …	BA …	BA …
10. Output signal, output B Same as output A, but markings start with a capital B	BB ..	BB ..	BB ..
11. Characteristic, output B Same as output A, but markings start with a capital B	BC ..	BC ..	BC ..
12. Limits, output B Same as output A, but markings start with a capital B	BD ..	BD ..	BD ..
13. Measured variable, output C Same as output A, but markings start with a capital C	CA …	CA …	CA …
14. Output signal, output C Same as output A, but markings start with a capital C	CB ..	CB ..	CB ..
15. Characteristic, output C Same as output A, but markings start with a capital C	CC ..	CC ..	CC ..
16. Limits, output C Same as output A, but markings start with a capital C	CD ..	CD ..	CD ..
17. Measured variable, output D Same as output A, but markings start with a capital D	DA ..	DA ..	DA ..
18. Output signal, output D Same as output A, but markings start with a capital D	DB ..	DB ..	DB ..

Table 3 continued on next page!

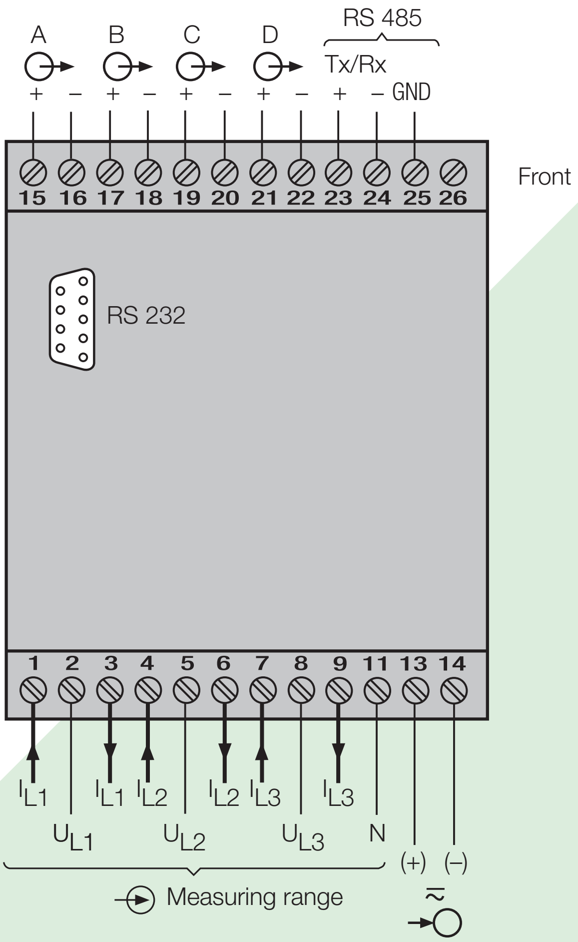
SINEAX DME 440 with RS 485 interface
Programmable Multi-Transducer

Continuation "Table 3: Programming"

DESRIPTION					Application		
					A11 … A16	A34	A24 / A44
19.	**Characteristic, output D**						
	Same as output A, but markings start with a capital D				DC ..	DC ..	DC ..
20.	**Limits, output D**						
	Same as output A, but markings start with a capital D				DD ..	DD ..	DD ..
21.	**Energy meter 1**						
	Not used				EA00	EA00	EA00
	I	System		[Ah]	EA50	—	—
	I1	L1		[Ah]	—	EA51	EA51
	I2	L2		[Ah]	—	EA52	EA52
	I3	L3		[Ah]	—	EA53	EA53
	S	System		[VAh]	EA54	EA54	EA54
	S1	L1		[VAh]	—	—	EA55
	S2	L2		[VAh]	—	—	EA56
	S3	L3		[VAh]	—	—	EA57
	P	System	(incoming)	[Wh]	EA58	EA58	EA58
	P1	L1	(incoming)	[Wh]	—	—	EA59
	P2	L2	(incoming)	[Wh]	—	—	EA60
	P3	L3	(incoming)	[Wh]	—	—	EA61
	Q	System	(inductive)	[Varh]	EA62	EA62	EA62
	Q1	L1	(inductive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA63
	Q2	L2	(inductive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA64
	Q3	L3	(inductive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA65
	P	System	(outgoing)	[Wh]	EA66	EA66	EA66
	P1	L1	(outgoing)	[Wh]	—	—	EA67
	P2	L2	(outgoing)	[Wh]	—	—	EA68
	P3	L3	(outgoing)	[Wh]	—	—	EA69
	Q	System	(capacitive)	[Varh]	EA70	EA70	EA70
	Q1	L1	(capacitive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA71
	Q2	L2	(capacitive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA72
	Q3	L3	(capacitive)	[Varh]	—	—	EA73
22.	**Energy meter 2**						
	Same as energy meter 1, but markings start with a capital F				FA ..	FA ..	FA ..
23.	**Energy meter 3**						
	Same as energy meter 1, but markings start with a capital G				GA ..	GA ..	GA ..
24.	**Energy meter 4**						
	Same as energy meter 1, but markings start with a capital H				HA ..	HA ..	HA ..

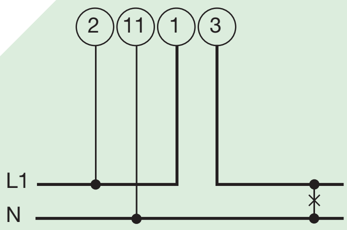
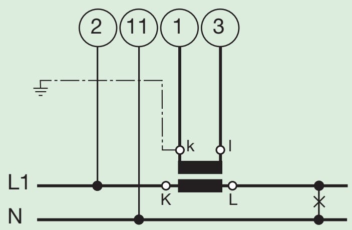
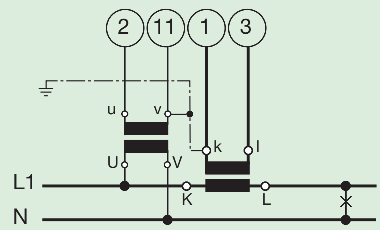
Electrical connections

Function			Connection
Measuring input			
	AC current	IL1	1 / 3
		IL2	4 / 6
		IL3	7 / 9
	AC voltage	UL1	2
		UL2	5
		UL3	8
		N	11
Output	Analog		
	A	+	15
		–	16
	B	+	17
		–	18
	C	+	19
		–	20
	D	+	21
		–	22
RS 485 (MODBUS)			
	Tx + / Rx +		23
	Tx – / Rx –		24
	GND		25
Power supply			
	AC	~	13
		~	14
	DC	+	13
		–	14



If power supply is taken from the measured voltage internal connections are as follow:

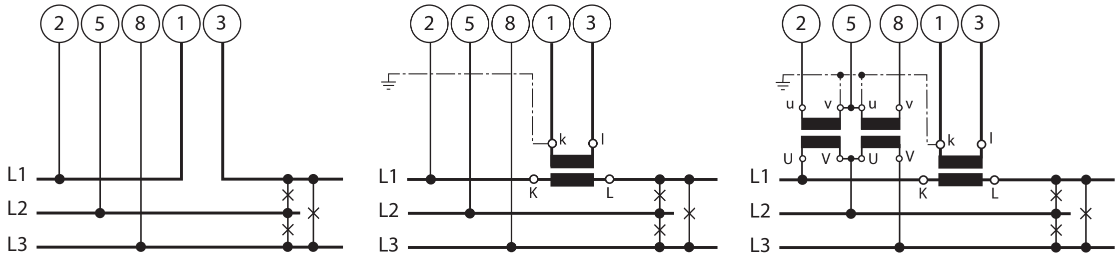
Application (system)	Internal connection Terminal / System	
Single-phase AC current	2 / 11	(L1 – N)
4-wire 3-phase symmetric load	2 / 11	(L1 – N)
All other (apart from A15 / A16 / A24)	2 / 5	(L1 – L2)

Measuring inputs			
System / application	Terminals		
Single-phase AC system			

Measuring inputs

System / application	Terminals

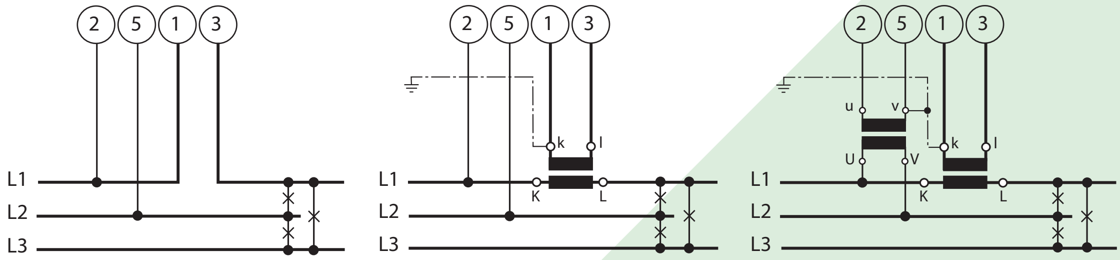
3-wire
3-phase
symmetric load
I: L1



Connect the voltage according to the following table for current measurement in L2 or L3:

Current transformer	Terminals		2	5	8
L2	1	3	L2	L3	L1
L3	1	3	L3	L1	L2

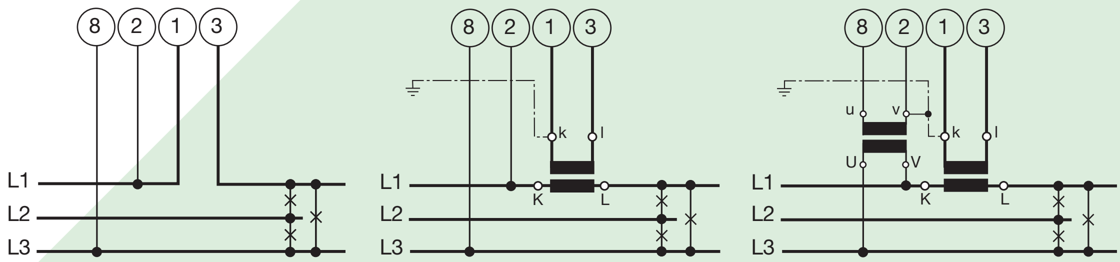
3-wire
3-phase
symmetric load
Phase-shift
U: L1 – L2
I: L1



Connect the voltage according to the following table for current measurement in L2 or L3:

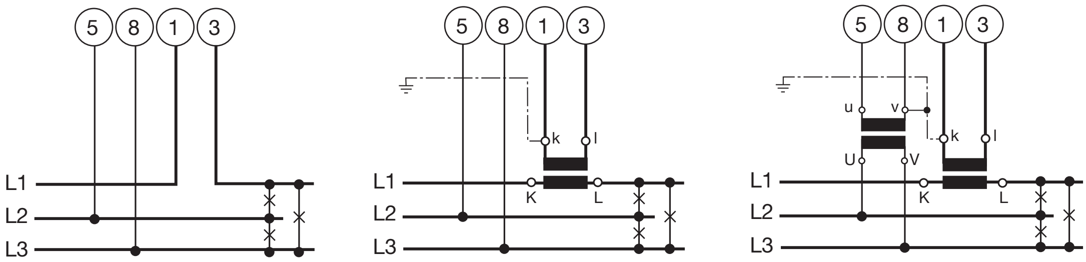
Current transformer	Terminals		2	5
L2	1	3	L2	L3
L3	1	3	L3	L1

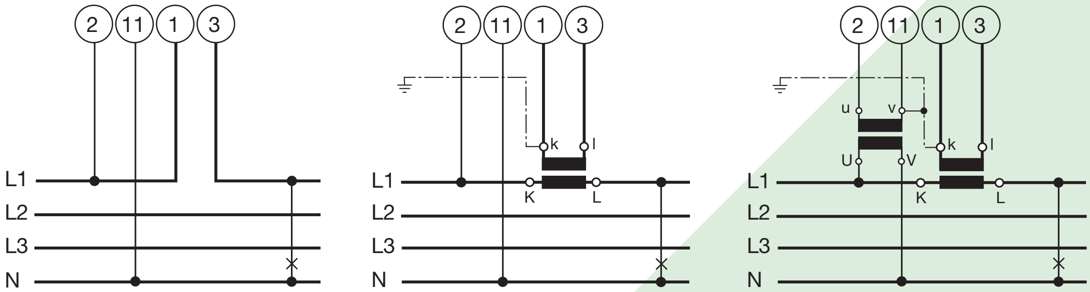
3-wire
3-phase
symmetric load
Phase-shift
U: L3 – L1
I: L1

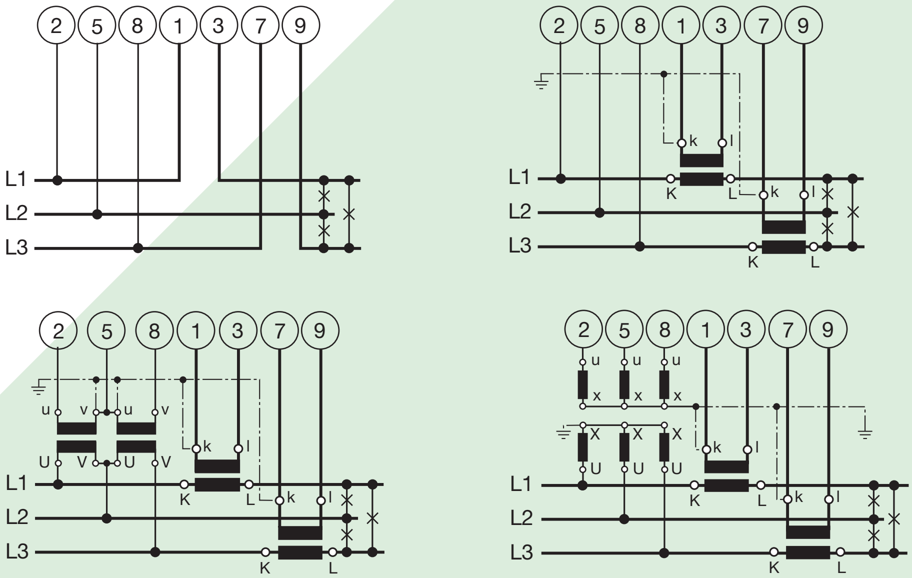


Connect the voltage according to the following table for current measurement in L2 or L3:

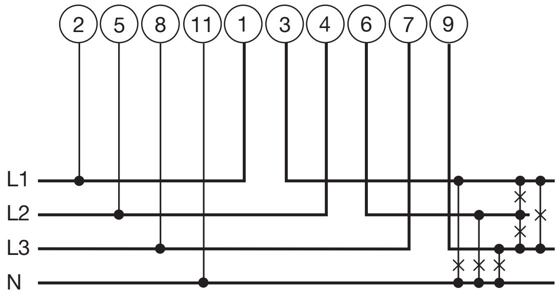
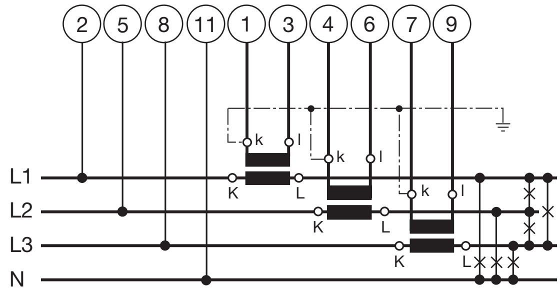
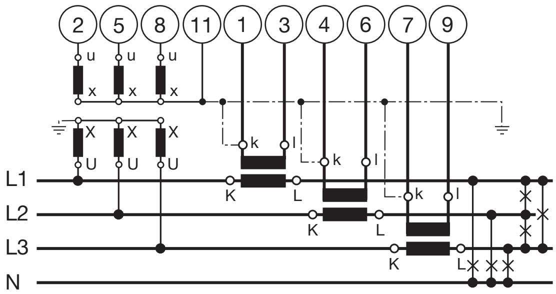
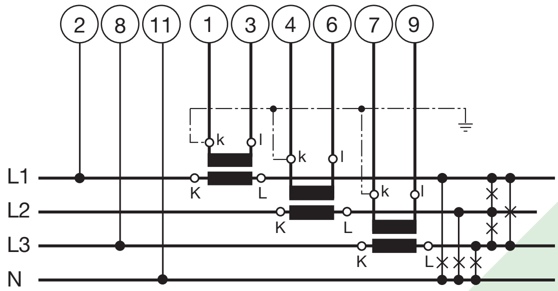
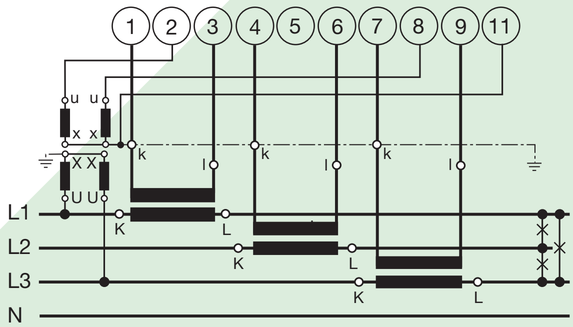
Current transformer	Terminals		8	2
L2	1	3	L1	L2
L3	1	3	L2	L3

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Measuring inputs</th></tr>
<tr><td>System / application</td><td>Terminals</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-wire
3-phase
symmetric load
Phase-shift
U: L2 – L3
I: L1</td><td>


Connect the voltage according to the following table for current measurement in L2 or L3:
<table>
<tr><td>Current transformer</td><td colspan="2">Terminals</td><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>L2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>L3</td><td>L1</td></tr>
<tr><td>L3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>L1</td><td>L2</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>4-wire
3-phase
symmetric load
I: L1</td><td>


Connect the voltage according to the following table for current measurement in L2 or L3:
<table>
<tr><td>Current transformer</td><td colspan="2">Terminals</td><td>2</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>L2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>L2</td><td>N</td></tr>
<tr><td>L3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>L3</td><td>N</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-wire
3-phase
asymmetric load</td><td>


</td></tr>
</table>

Measuring inputs	
System / application	Terminals
4-wire 3-phase **asymmetric load**	   3 single-pole insulated voltage transformers in high-voltage system
4-wire 3-phase **asymmetric load,** Open Y connection	 Low-voltage system  2 single-pole insulated voltage transformers in high-voltage system

Relationship between PF, QF and LF

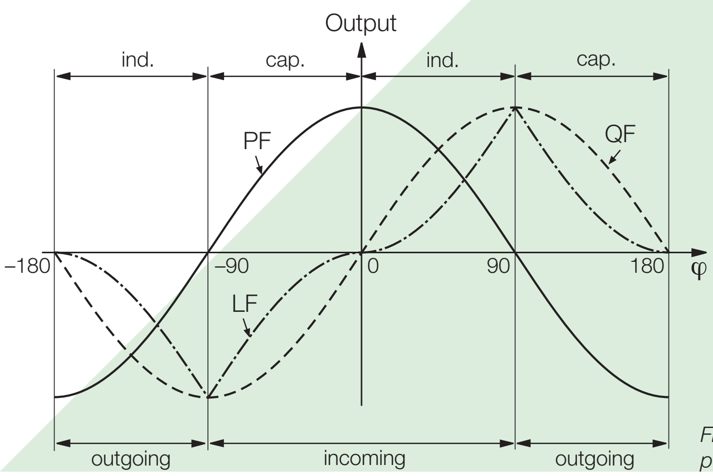


Fig. 5. Active power PF ——, reactive power QF ------, power factor LF – - – - –.

Connecting devices to the bus

The RS 485 interface of the DME 440 is galvanically isolated from all other circuits. For an optimal data transmission the devices are connected via a 3-wire cable, consisting of a twisted pair cable (for data lines) and a shield. There is no termination required. A shield both prevents the coupling of external noise to the bus and limits emissions from the bus. The shield must be connected to solid ground.

You can connect up to 32 members to the bus (including master). Basically devices of different manufacturers can be connected to the bus, if they use the standard MODBUS® protocol. Devices without galvanically isolated bus interface are not allowed to be connected to the shield.

The optimal topology for the bus is the daysi chain connection from node 1 to node 2 to node n. The bus must form a single continuous path, and the nodes in the middle of the bus must have short stubs. Longer stubs would have a negative impact on signal quality (reflexion at the end). A star or even ring topology is not allowed.

There is no bus termination required due to low data rate. If you got problems when using long cables you can terminate the bus at both ends with the characteristic impedance of the cable (normally about 120 Ω). Interface converters RS 232 ⇔ RS 485 or RS 485 interface cards often have a built-in termination network which can be connected to the bus. The second impedance then can be connected directly between the bus terminals of the device far most.

Fig. 6 shows the connection of transducers DME 440 to the MODBUS. The RS 485 interface can be realized by means of PC built-in interface cards or interface converters. Both is shown using i.e. the interfaces 13601 and 86201 of W & T (Wiesemann & Theis GmbH). They are configured for a 2-wire application with automatic control of data direction. These interfaces provide a galvanical isolation and a built-in termination network.

Important:

- **Each device connected to the bus must have a unique address**
- **All devices must be adjusted to the same baudrate**

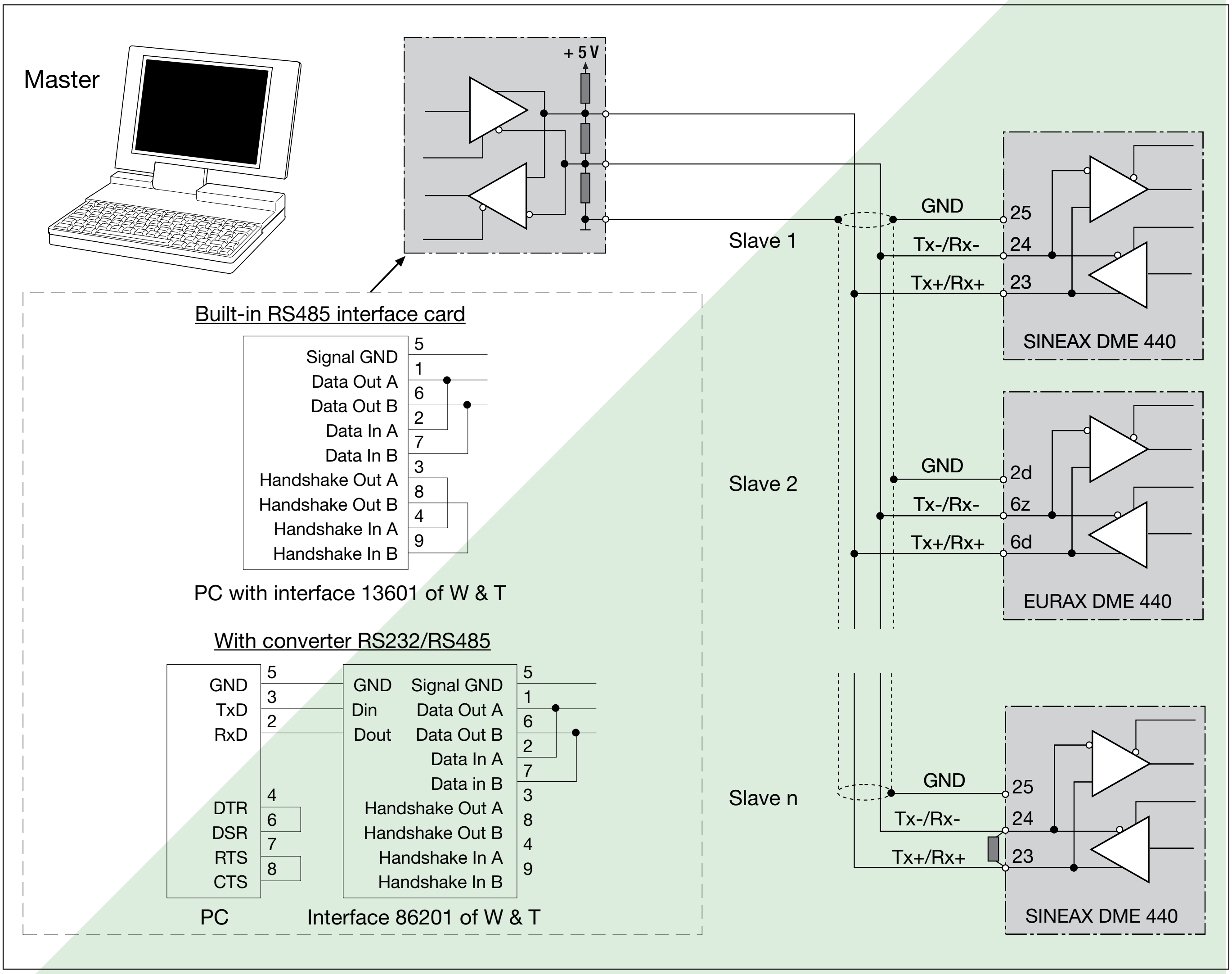


Fig. 6

SINEAX DME 440 with RS 485 interface
Programmable Multi-Transducer

Dimensioned drawings

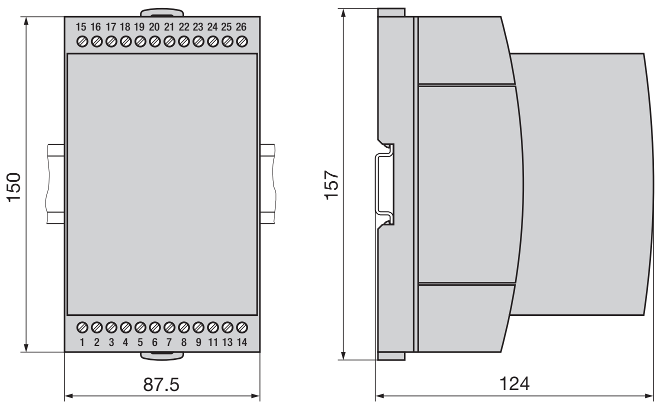


Fig. 7. SINEAX DME 440 in housing ***T24*** *clipped onto a top-hat rail (35 × 15 mm or 35×7.5 mm, acc. to EN 50 022).*

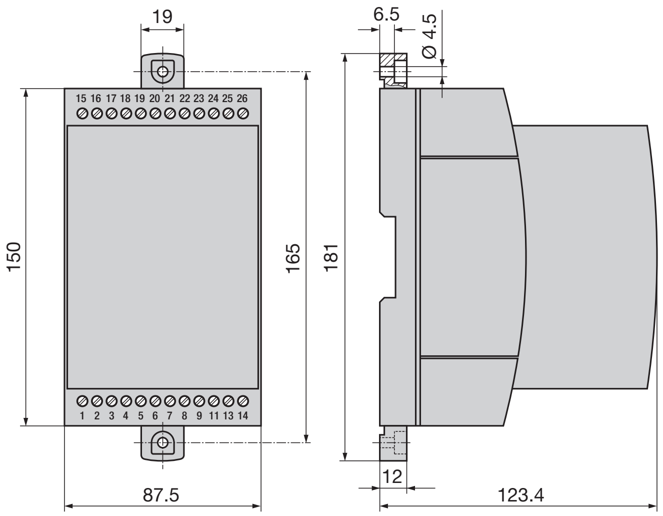


Fig. 8. SINEAX DME 440 in housing ***T24****, screw hole mounting brackets pulled out.*

Standard accessories

1 Operating Instructions for SINEAX DME 440 in three languages: German, French, English
1 blank type label, for recording programmed settings
1 interface definition DME 440: German, French, English

Table 4: Accessories

Description	Order No.
Programming cable	980 179
Configuration software DME 4 for SINEAX/EURAX DME 424, 440, 442, SINEAX DME 400, 401 and 406 Windows 3.1x, 95, 98, NT and 2000 on CD in German, English, French, Italian and Dutch **(Download free of charge under http://www.camillebauer.com)** In addition, the CD contains all configuration programmes presently available for Camille Bauer products.	146 557
Operating Instructions DME 440-1 B d-f-e	127 127

Description	Order No.
SINEAX A 200	154 063
Interconnecting cable sub D 9 pol. male/male 1.8 m	154 071

CAMILLE BAUER

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Appendix: PROGRAMMING FOR SINEAX TYPE DME 440

CAMILLE BAUER

with 4 analog outputs and bus interface RS 485 (MODBUS®)
(see data sheet DME 440-1 Le, Table 3: “Programming”)

Customer / Agent: ____________________ Date: ____________________

Order No. / Item: ____________________ Delivery date: ____________________

No. of instruments: ____________________

Type of instruments (marking): ____

____

	1. Application			
A	System ____________			
	2. Input voltage, rated value			
U	Ur = ____________			
	3. Input current, rated value			
V	Ir = ____________			
	4. Primary transformer			
W	CT = ______ A / ______ A		VT = ______ kV / ______ V	
	Output A			
A A	5. Measured variable	Type: ______	X0 = ______	X2 = ______
A B	6. Output signal		Y0 = ______	Y2 = ______
A C	7. Characteristic linear / bent		X1 = ______	Y1 = ______
A D	8. Limits		Standard / Ymin = ______	Ymax = ______
	Output B			
B A	9. Measured variable	Type: ______	X0 = ______	X2 = ______
B B	10. Output signal		Y0 = ______	Y2 = ______
B C	11. Characteristic linear / bent		X1 = ______	Y1 = ______
B D	12. Limits		Standard / Ymin = ______	Ymax = ______
	Output C			
C A	13. Measured variable	Type: ______	X0 = ______	X2 = ______
C B	14. Output signal		Y0 = ______	Y2 = ______
C C	15. Characteristic linear / bent		X1 = ______	Y1 = ______
C D	12. Limits		Standard / Ymin = ______	Ymax = ______

	Output D		
D A	17. Measured variable Type: ______	X0 = ______	X2 = ______
D B	18. Output signal	Y0 = ______	Y2 = ______
D C	19. Characteristic linear / bent	X1 = ______	Y1 = ______
D D	20. Limits	Standard / Ymin = ______	Ymax = ______
E A	**21. Energy meter 1**		
F A	**22. Energy meter 2**		
G A	**23. Energy meter 3**		
H A	**24. Energy meter 4**		